Defense Enterprise Integration Services
Joint Requirement Analysis and Integration Directorate

Contract Number: DCA100-94-D-0016
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GCCS/JOPES Database and Applications Phase V

Ad Hoc Query Users' Manual
Change Pages

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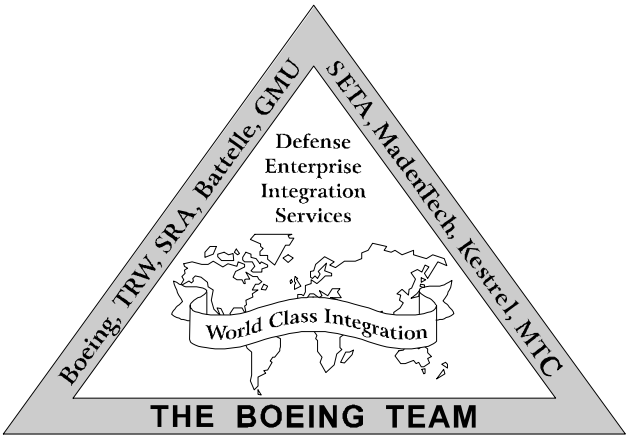

31 March 1997

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TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR
DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY
ENTERPRISE INTEGRATION DIRECTORATE

DELIVERY ORDER FOR GCCS/JOPES DATABASE AND APPLICATIONS PHASE V

AD HOC QUERY USERS' MANUAL CHANGE PAGES

31 March 1997

REVISION SUMMARY

SELECTION/APPENDIX	CHANGES
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SECTION 1 - SCOPE

1.1 IDENTIFICATION

This Software User's Manual (SUM) provides information necessary for the effective use of the Ad Hoc Query (AHQ) software. This SUM is developed under Contract Number DCA100-94-D-0016. AHQ's use is dependent upon the Client Server (C/S) hardware environment provided by the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) JOPES Database, augmented by the GCCS Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) Database.

1.2 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

AHQ operates on hardware provided under the GCCS initiative. To ensure that all users are provided access to the application, both a graphics-based and a character-based user interface are provided. These interfaces support the variety of hardware configurations currently in use throughout the GCCS/JOPES community.

1.3 DOCUMENT OVERVIEW

The SUM was designed with the user in mind. Users will maximize their use of the SUM by first thoroughly reviewing Paragraph 3.1, Ad Hoc Query Overview. This section of the SUM provides the user with standard conventions and information about the user interface, screen navigation, functional navigation, help, printed reports, recovery procedures, and security. Conventions and instructions are presented only in these sections but apply throughout the SUM.

This document conforms to the format of DI-MCCR-80019A as contained within DOD-STD-2167A.

- Section 1 contains an introduction and system overview
- Section 2 identifies applicable documents
- Section 3 provides the operational user with sample screens and instructions for using AHQ
- Section 4 provides error messages and their associated meaning
- Section 5 provides a listing of terms, abbreviations, and acronyms used in this document.

1.4 SUM CONVENTIONS

The following terminology and conventions are used in this manual:

C **Required vs Optional Data**. Data entry requirements vary by function usually with a mix of required and optional entries. In addition, the entry of some data may depend on other information also being entered. This is conditional data. The convention used in this manual is as follows:

- A **required** entry is information that is mandatory. For example, "OPLAN ID" is a mandatory entry when a query is desired from the database. The term "Must" is used in this text for required entries.

- An **optional** entry is information that is entered at the user's discretion. The term "May" is used in this text for optional entries.

- A **conditional** entry exists when the text indicates "When..." or "If..." followed by instructions to either: "Must enter" or "May enter".

C **User Interface**. This document is intended to support users of the AHQ Graphical User Interface (GUI) version or users of the Character User Interface (CUI) version of AHQ. Both the GUI and the CUI applications provide identical functionality with the main difference being that the CUI supports users who access the application over lower speed communication lines and who do not use a mouse with their system. The screens in this document are images of the GUI screens. Character-based users should be aware that their CUI screens have similar display and field structures but have more of a text look, similar to the legacy JOPES mainframe screens. Specifically scroll bars and slider bars in the GUI version are replaced with pop-up windows in the CUI version. Instructions in this document provide information on both mouse and keyboard support.

SECTION 2 - REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents form a part of this manual. In the event of conflict between these documents and the contents of the SUM, the SUM shall be considered a superseding document.

2.1 SPECIFICATIONS

Software Requirements Specification: Scheduling and Movement/Client-Server (S&M/CS), CDRL Item H005. Systems Research and Applications (SRA) Corporation, January 12, 1994.

System/Subsystem Design Document: Scheduling and Movement/Client-Server (S&M/CS), CDRL Item H004. SRA Corporation, April 7, 1993.

JDS Database Specification. TD 18-17; United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) (TCJ6-D), September 30, 1988.

Scheduling and Movement Subsystem Software Requirements Specification (Preliminary Draft). TD 20-61 VOL 1; USTRANSCOM (TCJ6-D), 30 June 1992.

Final Software Requirements Specification for the JOPES CSCI (JISC001) WIS-SPEC-300; 20 December 1991.

JDS System Specification; USTRANSCOM (TCJ6-D). TD 18-50 Vol 1; 22 January 1990.

2.2 OTHER PUBLICATIONS

JDS Users Manual, Volume 2. TD-18-14-1, USTRANSCOM (TCJ6-D).

JOPES User's Manual — Volume 4 (Functional Data Base Management) TD 18-14-1; USTRANSCOM (TCJ6-D).

JOPES User's Manual — Volume 9 Transaction Editor. TD 18-14-1, USTRANSCOM (TCJ6-D).

Characteristics of Transportation Resources Report (CHSTR). JCS Pub 1.03-16 Part 11, Chapter 4. 1 March 1986 (as amended).

Type Unit Characteristics Report (TUCHAREP), JCS Pub 1-03.16 Part 11, Chapter 8. 1 March 1986 (as amended).

Standard Specified Geographic Location Code (GEOFILE), JCS Pub 1-03.19, Part 14, *Chapter 1;* 1 June 1986 (as amended).

Security Policy of the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network, JCS Pub 6-03.7, April 1988.

JOPES Security Requirements, Scientific & Technical Report. SRA Corporation, 28 February 1992.

Software Development Plan, Scheduling and Movement, SRA Corporation. 26 March 1993.

Security Requirements for Automated Information Systems. DoD Directive 5200.28. 21 March 1988.

JOPES Software Configuration Management Plan, SRA Corporation, 21 January 1992.

JOPES Technical Data Base Managers Handbook (Version 3.3). TD 18-64, VOL 4. USTRANSCOM (TCJ6-D), 19 November 1992.

JOPES User's Data Element Dictionary. TD 18-14-2 USTRANSCOM, 26 October 1992.

System Engineering Plan, CDRL Item F00B. SRA Corporation, 18 June 1993.

Implementation Procedure (IP) Document for Automated Information Systems (AIS): Technology Insertion Project (TIP) Site Installation Plan, CDRL Item R003. SRA Corporation, 30 July 1993.

Technology Insertion Project (TIP) End User Manual. CDRL Item H00G/R. SRA Corporation, 6 January 1994.

Scheduling and Movement Database Maintenance Manual. DISA. 2 May 1994.

Getting Started, Applix version 3.0 Software, 1994.

Applix Spreadsheets, Applix version 3.0 Software, 1994.

SECTION 3 - SYSTEM OPERATION

3.1 AD HOC QUERY OVERVIEW

The AHQ software provides a powerful tool for constructing queries and reports. AHQ eliminates the need to know complex query languages, to memorize database schema, and to know the location of each data element required for a report.

Specific features include:

- **Menu Driven Interface**. AHQ's user interface provides an easy-to-use method for constructing and executing database queries.

- **Flexible Report Formatting**. AHQ allows the user direct connectivity to the Common Operating Environment's (COE's) integrated spreadsheet, graphics, and wordprocessing package, Applix. The user is afforded the opportunity to use this very powerful set of tools, or to save AHQ data to a tab delimited file that may be read by most commercial software packages.

- **Security**. AHQ automatically protects the stored query specifications. When a specification is saved, AHQ stores the system account name so only that user may overwrite the query specification. When a query is executed, only data that are accessible to the user is returned.

3.1.1 Terms And Definitions

Throughout the remainder of this section, references are made to various aspects of query development and generation. Before beginning, it is important to understand key words and their meanings as they apply to AHQ.

- **Query**. A query is the actual process of accessing the database to retrieve the information requested.

- **Query Specification**. A Query Specification is a compilation of all pieces (i.e., filters, data field identification, limiting parameters, etc.,) of information needed to retrieve selected data and produce formatted output. It is the definition of what is to be retrieved from the database. Query specifications may be saved for repeated use.

- **Qualification Criteria**. The user may specify values to include or exclude, ranges, and criteria with wildcards.

- **Query Results**. Query Results are created as a result of running a query specification.

Most often, the term query is used to describe four of the above activities. In the remainder of this section, the term "query" should be taken in the context of the function or activity being described.

3.2 AHQ EXECUTION AND NAVIGATION RULES

AHQ provides users with a flexible tool to construct database queries. Initial execution of AHQ is from the GCCS Desktop, where actuating the icon initiates the AHQ session. The only action necessary to construct a query and develop output is the designation of fields. The actions of a typical AHQ session include identifying data for selection, qualifying the criteria to limit the number of records retrieved, selecting fields for display, and selecting format options for the report. Once a query is defined, selecting Do It will generate the report.

The AHQ Main Menu (details to follow shortly) consists of the following pull-down options:

- File
- Report.

The remainder of this section provides detailed descriptions of each menu option, sample screen faces, and detailed instructions for executing AHQ. Instructions for using each option are provided in the following general format:

- A description of the purpose of the function, including an example of the screen that is displayed
- Step-by-step instructions for completing the information required by the function, including examples of various pop-up windows that may be displayed
- Summary of steps necessary to complete the function.

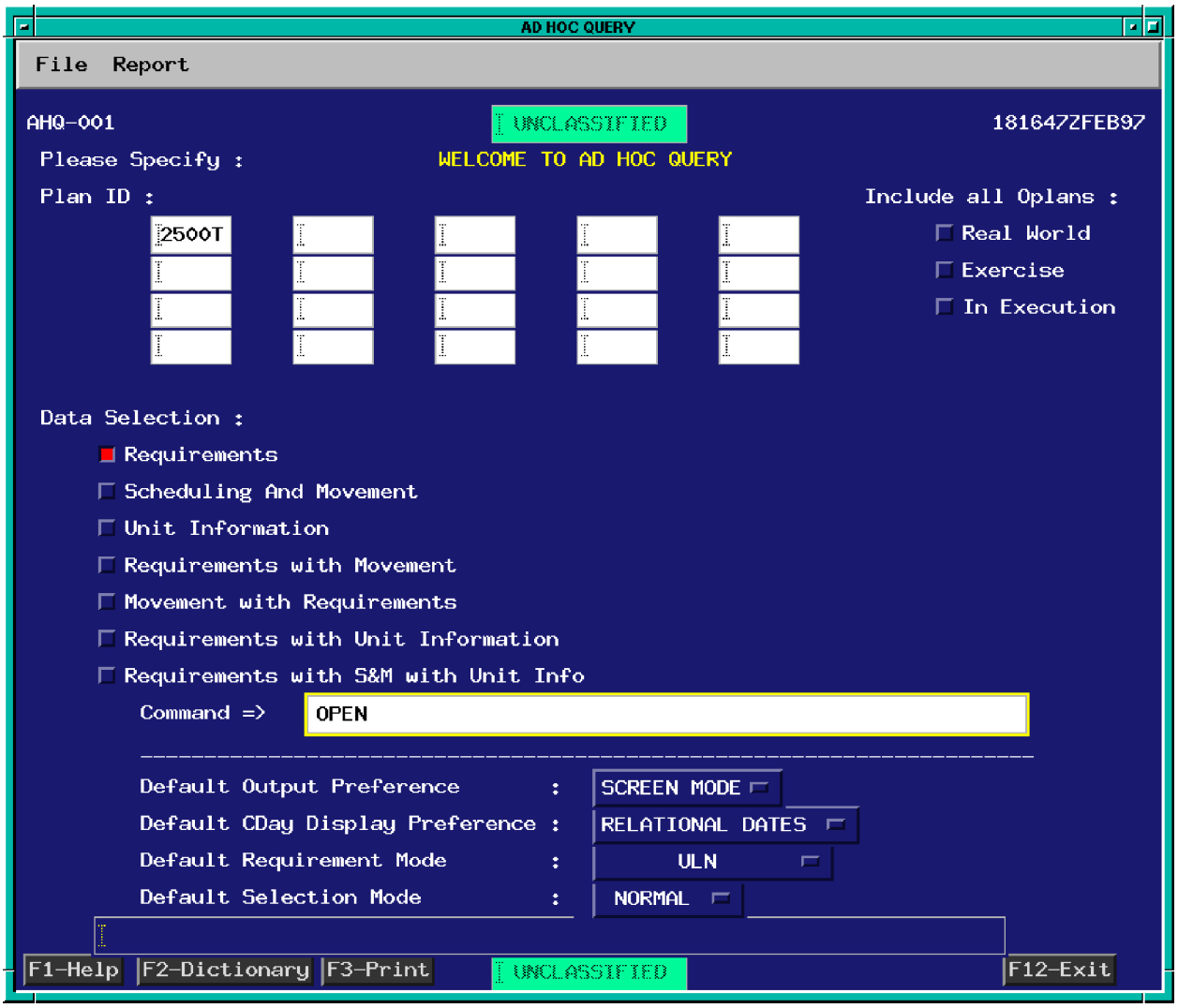

Figure 3-1: Ad Hoc Query Main Menu.

3.2.1 AHQ Main Menu

The opening screen to AHQ provides the capability to focus the retrieval (Figure 3-1). Select a single plan or up to 20 plans in the database to use as a source of information for the retrieval as well as specific groupings of information.

Plan ID. To select a plan or plans (up to 20), enter the Plan Identification Number (PID) in the "Plan ID:" block(s). This PID becomes a qualification from which the retrieval will come, ignoring all plans that are not listed, with the exceptions listed in OPLAN options.

Include all Oplans. The Include all Oplans Option selection allows the user to select, in addition to OPLANs specified in the Plan ID blocks, all Real World, all Exercise, and, or all OPLANs in execution.

Data Selection: Categories. Depending on the data selection category selected on Figure 3-1, Ad Hoc Query Main Menu, a standard set of data elements will be displayed with the data from the designated plan(s). The user must select only one category. Note that the "collection" displays are for the sole purpose of identifying records within the collection upon which further AHQ actions may occur. Once the subset of the database "collection" is defined, the user may select any associated data field in the GCCS JOPES Core Database.

- **Requirements**. Requirements refer to information (Force and Non-Unit records) that exists in the database. When Requirements is selected on the AHQ-001 screen, preset requirement data elements are displayed on the format screen

- **Scheduling and Movement**. Scheduling and Movement (S&M) has unique data elements that are associated with S&M activity. When S&M is selected on the AHQ-001 screen, preset S&M data elements are displayed on the format screen

- **Unit Information**. There is a specific unique set of information that applies to units, commonly known as Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) data. It is the type of information that takes a general requirement and identifies it as a specific individual unit. When Unit Information (UI) is selected on the AHQ-001 screen, preset UI data elements are displayed on the format screen

- **Requirements with Movement**. This is a combination choice that retrieves the data elements from the two different categories listed. All qualified requirements in the Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) and S&M data that is associated. When Requirements with Movement is selected on the AHQ-001 screen, preset data elements are displayed on the format screen.

- **Movement with Requirements**. This is an additional combination selection that first looks for S&M data. If there is qualified S&M data, then the system also brings in the requirements associated with that S&M record. When Movement with Requirements is selected on the AHQ-001 screen, preset data elements, with emphasis on Movement data are displayed on the format screen

- **Requirements with Unit Information**. This is a combination choice that retrieves the data elements from the two different categories listed. All qualified requirements in the TPFDD and UI (GSORTS) data that is associated. When Requirements with UI is selected on the AHQ-001 screen, preset data elements are displayed on the format screen

- **Requirements with S&M and Unit Information**. This is a combination choice that retrieves the data elements from the three different categories listed. All qualified requirements in the TPFDD, any S&M and UI (GSORTS) data that is associated. When Requirements, S&M, and UI (GSORTS) data. is selected on the AHQ-001 screen, preset data elements are displayed on the format screen.

Command Line. The command line is used for rapid navigation commands that move directly to a specific screen or cascade menu by simply typing in the four letter identifier for that function.

Defaults. There are four defaults which may be set by the user. The preset default values are for use of the screen mode, relational dates, and Unit Line Numbers (ULNs) and Normal.

Default Output Preference. The user has the ability, displayed in Figure 3-2, to run the query to the screen, or if it is a process that is of some duration, it could be run in the background or in Batch mode. The location of the output by default is initally placed at /h/users/<*UserId*>/Ahq/Ahq_Batchmode_Results_YYMMDD_HHMMSS. **Note:** This path may be changed by the System Administrator. The result is a tab delimited file intended to be imported into a spreadsheet or wordprocessor of the user's choice.

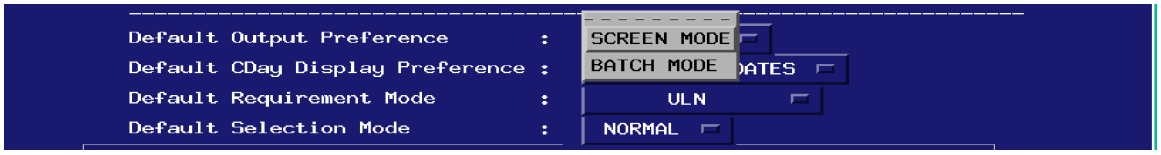

Figure 3-2: Default Output Preference.

Default CDay Display Preference. If Deployment Operation Commencement Day (Cday) has been declared for the OPLANs selected, the user has the option of selecting "real dates" or relational dates. See Figure 3-3.

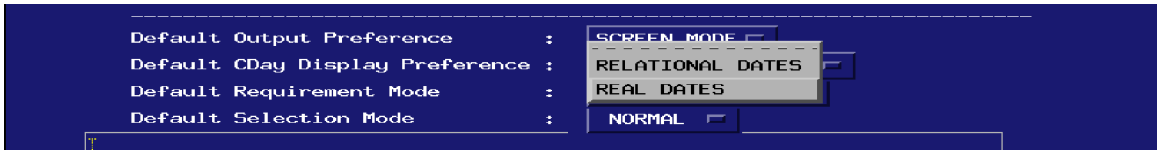

Figure 3-3: Default CDay Display Preference.

Default Requirement Mode. The user is afforded the opportunity of selecting the Requirement Mode to be addressed, either ULN or ULN/CIN/PIN. If the user desires Non-Unit Data retrieved in a query, ULN/CIN/PIN Mode *must be selected*. Performance enhancements may be achieved by narrowing the scope of the query, so ULN has been set as the default value. See Figure 3-4.

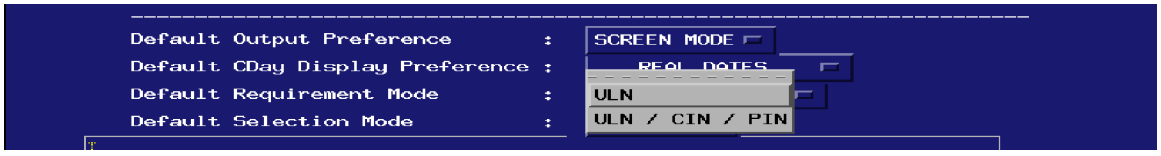

Figure 3-4: Default Requirement Mode.

Default Selection Mode. The user is afforded the opportunity of selecting one of two methods of displaying data. Under certain circumstances, there is a need to see data as it uniquely occurs, such as building a query that retrieves all the distinct POE GEOs on an OPLAN. In order to facilitate those occasions, the user should select DISTINCT from the toggle button on the AHQ-001 screen. Beware of using DISTINCT when totaling columns is contemplated. For example, if 25.0 STONs appears multiple times, it may only be displayed (and totaled) once -- usually not what is desired. The default is set to NORMAL which allows the display of all data. See Figure 3-5.

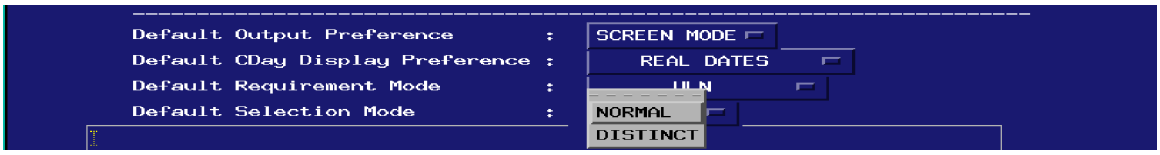

Figure 3-5: Default Selection Mode.

Message Line. The message line at the bottom of the screen is an information line where the system sends messages about what is happening or warnings when the system/operator has a problem.

Buttons. The bottom of the screen provides four buttons: Help (F1), Dictionary (F2), Print (F3), and Exit (F12).

Menu Bar. The Menu Bar, across the top of the screen, provides the paths to the creation of the retrieval and design of the output. The two pull-down menus are the primary method of enabling use of AHQ.

3.2.2 AHQ Main Menu Execution Summary

1. Select one or a multiple (up to 20) valid PIDs.

2. Select one button adjacent to the Data Selection (collection display) desired.

3. Go to the Report Pull-Down menu and select Qualify. (Alternately use the command line and type QUAL).

3.2.3 File Pull-Down Menu

The File Pull-Down Menu, Figure 3-6, provides users with the ability to perform basic file operations on a query. When FILE is selected from the Main Menu, a cascading menu is presented with the following options: New, Open, Save, Save As, Delete, Export, Import, Preference, and Change Domain.

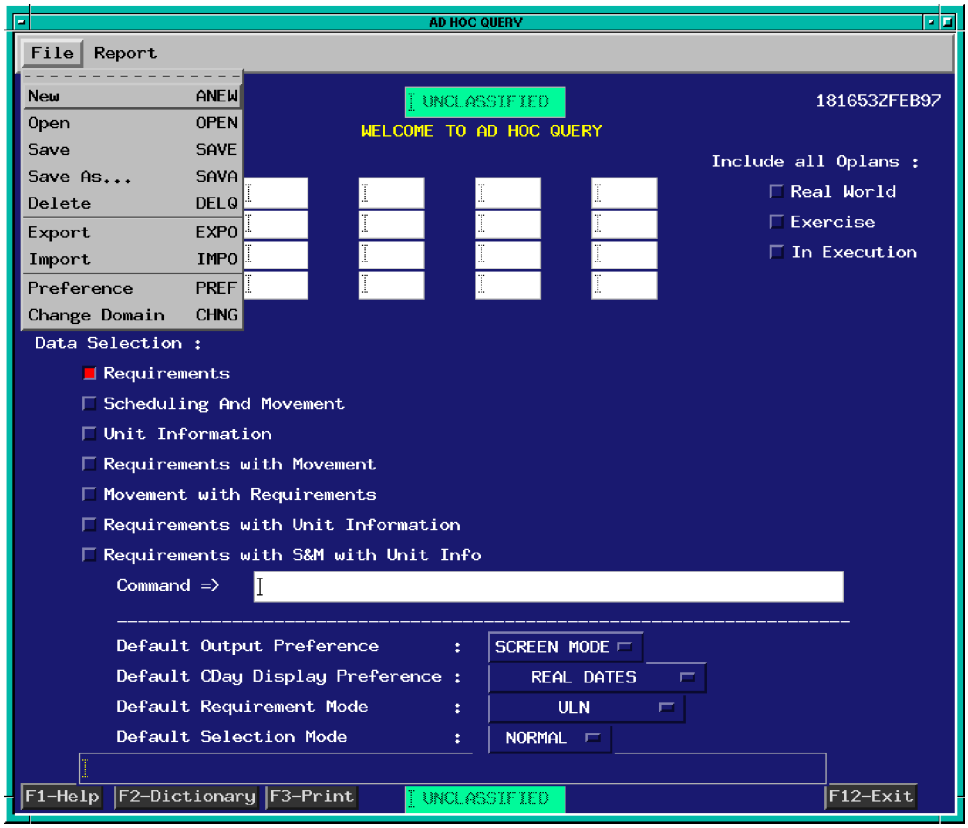

Figure 3-6: File Pull-Down Menu.

3.2.3.1 New. The NEW option clears the system memory of any previously defined or generated queries. When an AHQ session is initiated, no queries are in memory. At session start up, execution of this option results in the Main Menu being displayed and no action taken. When opening the AHQ application, an untitled document is automatically opened. "New" is used when already in the application and opening or building a new retrieval is desired. The command line shortcut is ANEW.

When a query has been generated, or a saved query opened and NEW is selected, two possible responses can occur. First, when the query in memory has been retrieved from a file and has not been altered, the query is automatically cleared from memory and the user is returned to the Main Menu. If, however, the query in memory has never been saved or has been modified since the last time saved, a pop-up window will be presented prompting users to save the current query in memory.

This pop-up contains the following options:

- YES — Selection of this option presents the Save Query Specification screen. A file name for the query to be saved must be entered and the screen transmitted. When the save is completed, the Main Menu returns.

- NO — Selection of this option clears the current query from system memory without saving it and returns to the Main Menu.

C CANCEL — Selection of this option terminates the NEW function and returns to the Main Menu. The query in memory is neither saved nor cleared from memory.

3.2.3.1.1 New Execution Summary.

To clear queries from memory:

1. Select NEW from the FILE menu.

2. Select appropriate action from Save Query pop-up, if displayed.

3.2.3.2 Open. OPEN provides the capability to open previously saved queries. Selection of this option from the Main Menu displays the Enter Query to Open screen. Specify the file name of the desired query. If the name of the desired query is not known, Press F1. The Query selection list screen appears, containing a list of all previously saved queries. The command line shortcut is "OPEN".

To select one of the queries listed, select the button next to the desired name and click on OK (or press the Enter key). The screen will be redisplayed with the selected name filled in. Click on OK (or press the Enter key) to load the query into memory. Once the query has been loaded into memory, the Main Menu is redisplayed.

If attempting to open a query when one is already in memory, a pop-up confirmation panel will be displayed asking if the requested query should be replaced.

Selecting YES will cause the selected query to overwrite the query in memory. Selecting NO will terminate the open query process and redisplay the screen.

3.2.3.2.1 Open Execution Summary.

To open a query file:

1. Select OPEN from the FILE menu.

2. Enter the name of the query to be opened.

3. Click on OK.

3.2.3.3 Save. The SAVE option allows the user to save queries for future use. If the query in memory has not previously been saved, the Save Query Specification screen is displayed. A name for the query to be saved must be entered and the screen transmitted. When the save is complete, the Main Menu is presented. The SAVE command will save the current retrieval into the file as it is presently named. The command line shortcut is "SAVE".

When the query in memory was retrieved from an existing saved query (see OPEN for instruction on how to retrieve a saved query), the query is automatically saved with the name from which it was retrieved and the Main Menu is presented. If SAVE QUERY is selected with no query in memory, an error message stating "No query is currently open" is displayed and the Main Menu is presented.

3.2.3.3.1 Save Execution Summary.

To save query files:

1. Select SAVE from the FILE menu.

2. Enter name for query to be saved.

3. Click on OK.

3.2.3.4 Save As. SAVE AS provides the capability to save a query using a different name. This option is appropriate when opening an existing query and deciding to change one of the qualification values. The SAVE AS function allows the entry of a different name for the query in memory (as modified). This process ensures that the original query remains intact. Selection of this option presents the "Save Current Query as: screen. A new name for the query to be saved must be entered and the screen transmitted. When the save is complete, return to the Main Menu. The command line shortcut is SAVA.

In the event that a query specification with the same name as entered in the query name field already exists, a confirmation panel is presented, asking if the current query should overwrite the named query. If selecting to overwrite an existing query, the original contents are replaced with the query in memory. If electing not to overwrite an existing query, the Main Menu is returned.

3.2.3.4.1 Save As Execution Summary.

To save queries under a new or different name:

1. Select SAVE AS from the FILE menu.

2. Enter a new name for query to be saved.

3. Click on OK.

3.2.3.5 Delete. The delete option allows deletion of saved queries no longer required. When this option is selected from the FILE menu, the "Enter Query to be Deleted" Screen is displayed. Delete Query provides a pop-up to enter the name of the file to delete. Note that the F1 key displays queries that the user may delete. The command line shortcut is DELQ.

3.2.3.5.1 Delete Execution Summary.

To delete saved query files:

1. Select DELETE from the FILE menu.

2. Identify queries to be deleted in the Query Selection List.

3. Click on OK.

3.2.3.6 Export. The EXPORT option allows the sharing of saved queries with other users. When this option is selected from the FILE menu, the "Enter an Export Query Name:" screen is displayed. Export provides a pop-up to enter the name of the file for export. In order to prevent the unauthorized modification of an exported query, the user may not overwrite an existing query. The F1 key displays files to be exported. The command line shortcut is EXPO.

3.2.3.6.1 Export Execution Summary.

1. Select EXPORT from the FILE menu.

2. Identify queries to be exported.

3. Click on the SELECT button to move files to be exported.

4. Click on OK.

3.2.3.7 Import. The IMPORT option allows use of exported queries from other sources. When this option is selected from the FILE menu, the Import Query Specifications screen is displayed. Import Query provides a pop-up to enter the name of the file for import. The F1 key displays files that may be imported. The command line shortcut is IMPO.

3.2.3.7.1 Import Execution Summary.

1. Select IMPORT from the FILE menu.

2. Identify query to be imported.

3. Click on the SELECT button to move query to be imported.

4. Click on OK.

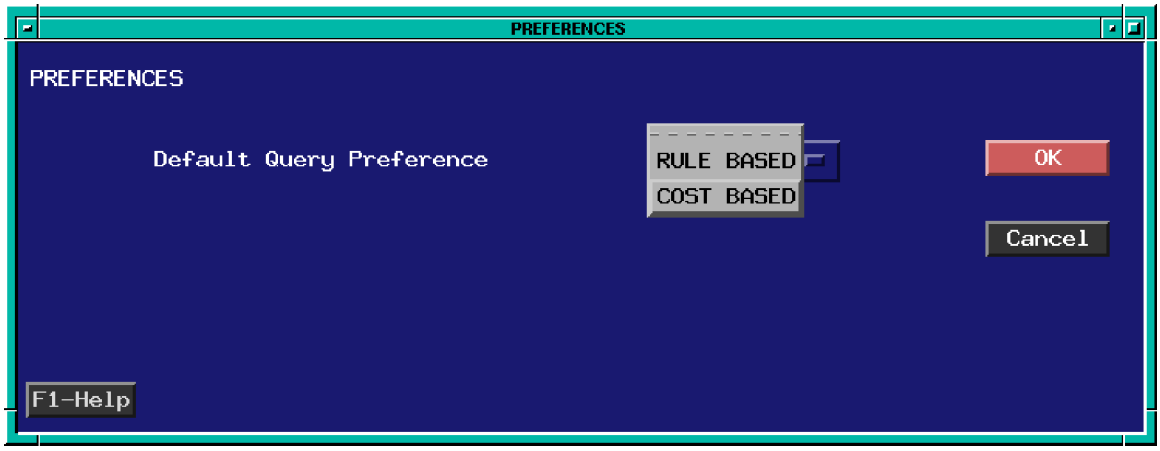

Figure 3-7: Preference Selection Screen.

3.2.3.8 Preference. PREFERENCE option (Figure 3-7) will allow users to save a UserID specific selection of default values. These preferences currently contain the choice of performance optimization tools. The optimization tools available are Rule Based and Cost Based. Depending on the complexity of the query and version of the Operating System, the tools perform differently. In most cases, "Rule" based optimization yields the faster performance, and is set as the default value. For long running queries, selection of the alternate optimization tool should be considered. This preference is an interim capability until Oracle performance optimization increases. The command line shortcut is PREF.

3.2.3.8.1 Preference Summary.

1. Select PREFERENCE from the FILE menu.
2. Identify optimization tool preferred.
3. Click on OK.

3.2.3.9 Change Domain. CHANGE DOMAIN option provides the capability to reclassify a query into a different domain than originally selected. Data domains were implemented to make the results of queries more predictable. Within GCCS JOPES there are three distinct domains of data: Requirements, Scheduling & Movement (or Carrier), and GSORTS (or Unit). Because of the nature of JOPES data and the relational Oracle database, the user must indicate the data presentation perspective desired in order to accurately view a query. The default selections on the AHQ-001 screen imply the domain (or combination of domains) from which data will be sought. It is possible to expand the number of domains later by using this function as displayed in Figure 3-8. In earlier versions, the Data selection option on screen AHQ-001 merely provided the user "a leg-up" on selection of data elements to be displayed. However when "Requirements" is selected, the data element pull-downs on the subsequent screens (AHQ-002 and AHQ-003) will grey out the domains not selected, e.g. S&M and GSORTS. If the user desires to qualify or display data from two or more domains, the appropriate data element combination must be selected from the first screen (AHQ-001). The command line shortcut is CHNG.

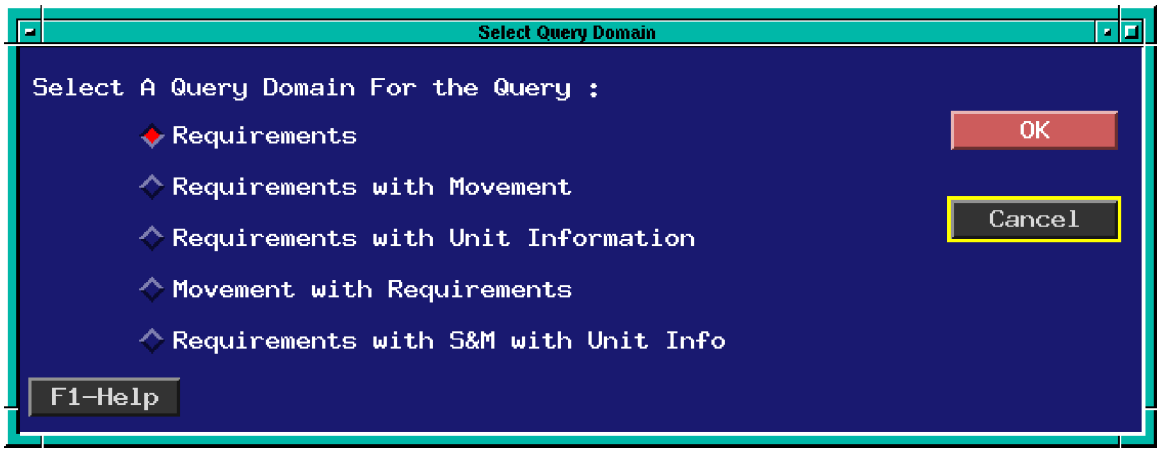

Figure 3-8: Change Domain.

3.2.3.9.1 Change Domain Summary.

1. Select CHANGE DOMAIN from the FILE menu.
2. Click on Domain preferred.
3. Click on OK.

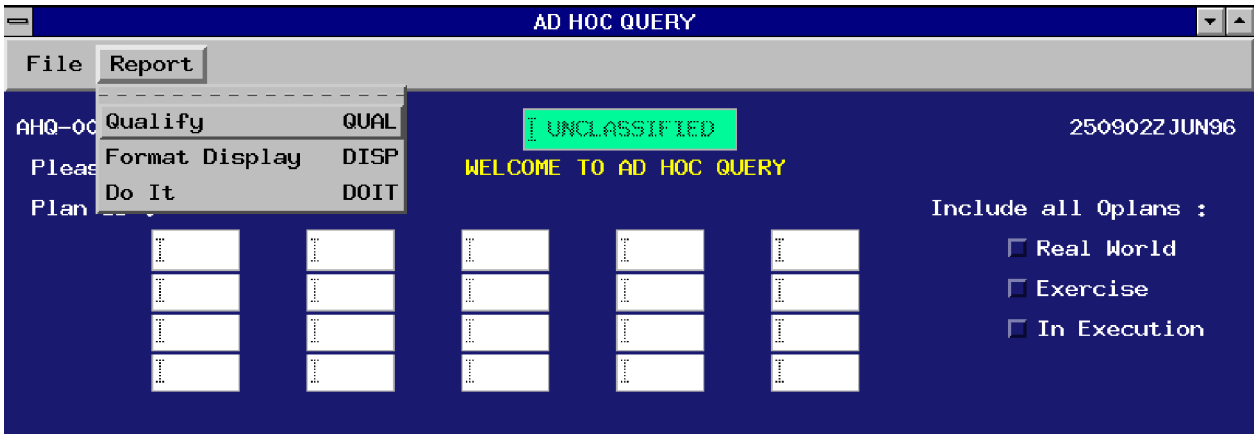

Figure 3-9: Report Pull-Down Menu.

3.2.4 Report Pull-Down Menu

The Report Pull-Down Menu, Figure 3-9, allows the user to perform three functions: qualify a report, format the display of a report, and execute a process with the command Do It.

3.2.4.1 Qualification Process. The Qualify Query allows retrieval of collections of data by specifying combinations of data characteristics in retrieval equations, called qualifications or filters.

The screen provides an assortment of tools for building the query. Virtually any data element of a movement requirement may be used in a query line. Properly planned retrievals can be used to group and display significant movement requirement factors.

The Qualification option provides the path to further focus retrievals to the specific information needed. Remember, qualification on the OPLAN ID(s) has already occurred on the AHQ-001 screen. This will be the typical path users follow. The command line shortcut command is QUAL.

3.2.4.1.1 Qualification Execution Summary.

1. Select QUALIFY from the REPORT menu and release.

2. Press RETURN.

Figure 3-10: Qualify Query Screen.

3.2.4.2 Qualify Query Screen. The Qualify Query screen, Figure 3-10, is where qualification begins. It is divided into several parts. Across the top, down the left side, and across the bottom are action/selection keys. They are used to select specific data elements as qualifiers and how they are

to be treated in the retrieval process. Data selection criteria are displayed on the right side of the screen. Each line represents a data qualification (e.g. ULN= POFG). Data qualifications which appear in the same box are grouped logically with an "AND" condition. Data qualifications which appear in different boxes are grouped logically with an "OR" condition. An unlimited number of "and" statements in a single section are allowed and 21 "or" statement blocks are available. Begin by selecting the first qualification item desired.

Menu Bar. The Menu Bar packages data elements into logical subgroups. Access to all the data elements of the TPFDD is available. By selecting one of the Menu Bar picks, a pull-down menu is presented that eventually leads to specific data elements for qualification. The paths are:

Force Module Pull-Down Menu. The shortest of the pull-down menus is the Force Module option. By pointing and clicking on Force Module, Figure 3-11, a pull-down menu activates the data qualification of either "Force Module", "Force Module Description", or "Force Module Title."

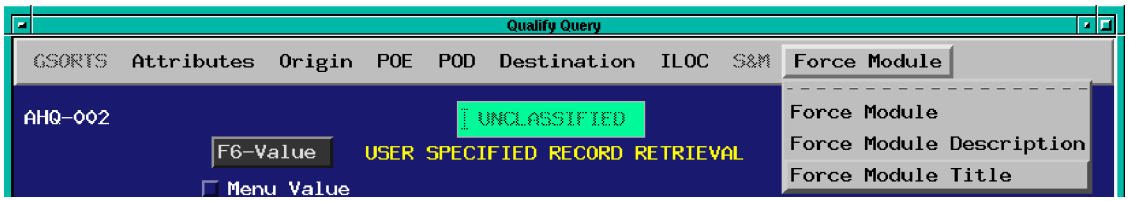

Figure 3-11: Force Module Pull-Down Menu.

Pointing and clicking on Force Module posts Force Module to the active data specification area. After selecting an operator from the left column, point and click on F6-Value. A pop-up will appear showing the operator selected and asking to enter the specific value. Enter the exact value of the Force Module or use appropriate wildcards as necessary.

Attributes Pull-Down Menu. The Attributes Pull-Down menu (Figure 3-12) is the list of all requirement TPFDD data elements that did not specifically fit with a geographic location in the deployment chain or are not part of S&M or Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) files. A point and click activates the pop-up window.

Selections in the pull-down menu that are followed by a > symbol have a follow-on cascading menu.

- **REQID**. The requirement ID selection can retrieve a single requirement of any type.
- **ULN/CIN/PIN**. This cascading menu allows specific designation of types of requirements desired in the retrieval.
- **Requirement Type Code**. Allows qualification on category of record, ULN, CIN, or PIN.
- **Force Description**. Allows qualification on the requirements description.

- **Project Code**. Allows qualification on the project code field.

- **Reserved Nonbaseline**. Allows qualification on the reserved nonbaseline field.

- **Reserved Baseline**. Allows qualification on the reserved baseline field.

- **Unit Attributes**. This cascading menu provides 23 different unit attributes available for qualification, including unit cargo detail information (level one through four). These items should not be confused with the GSORTS type information from the GSORTS pull-down. Some items are duplicated, but the unit attributes all come from a requirement record in the GCCS JOPES Core Database.

- **Non-Unit Attributes**. Attributes Non-Unit Pull-Down Menu provides listings of both Non-Unit Cargo and Non-Unit Personnel items for qualification.

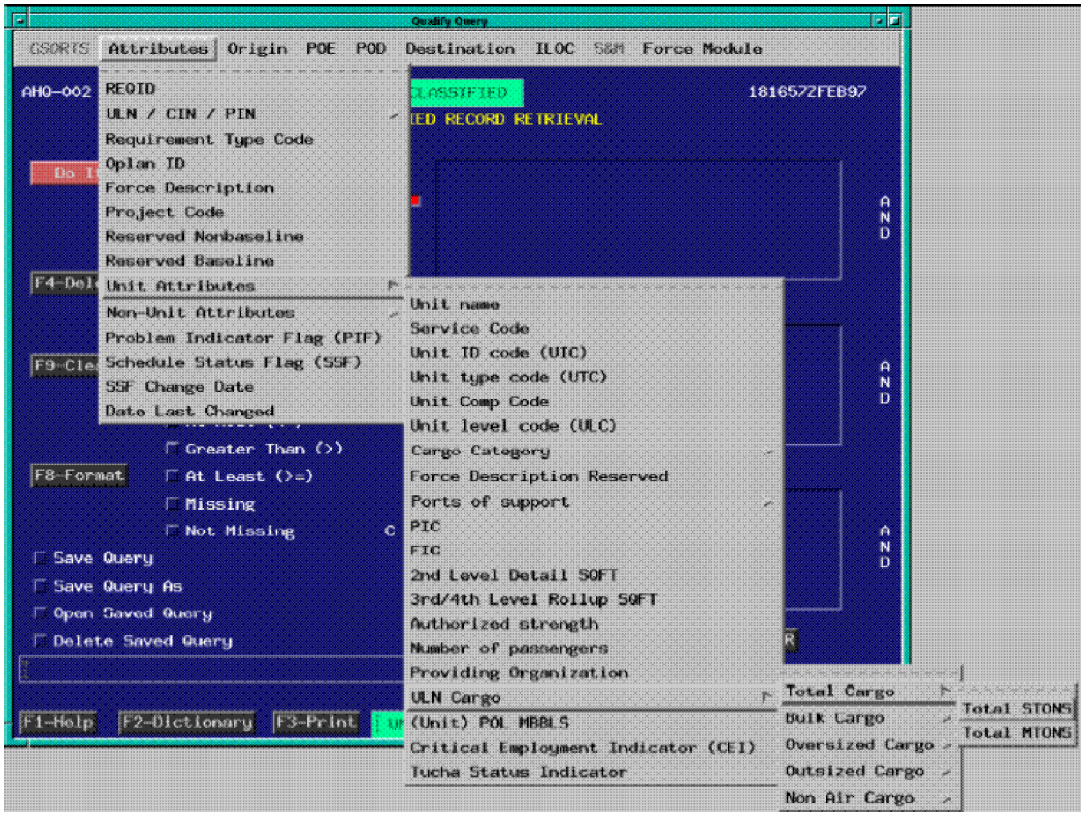

Figure 3-12: Unit Attributes Total Cargo Pull-Down Menu.

- **Problem Indicator Flags.** Allows Qualification on the Problem Indicator Flags.

- **Schedule Status Flags (SSF).** Allows Qualification on the Schedule Status Flags.

- **SSF Change Date.** Allows Qualification on the Schedule Status Flag Change Date.

- **Date Last Changed.** Allows Qualification on the Date Last Changed field.

Deployment Pull-Downs. The next five pull-down menus are directly related to the deployment path of the requirement. With the exception of Intermediate Location (ILOC), each option has (almost) identical sub-options. Selecting one activates a pull-down menu containing retrieval options based on that type of location as it relates to the deployment path.

- **POD Pull-Down**. The Port of Debarkation (POD) Pull-Down menu (Figure 3-13) provides 12 attributes that may be used for qualification.

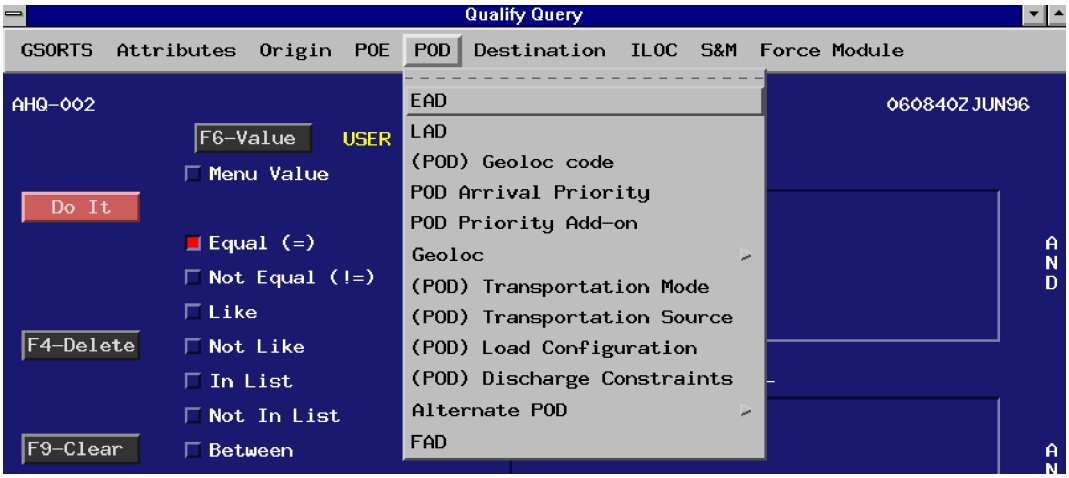

Figure 3-13: POD Pull-Down Menu.

Of these 12, two have additional follow-on cascading menus. Notice that the elements available are those that are related directly to that location in the deployment path. For the POD, Earliest Arrival Date (EAD) and Latest Arrival Date (LAD) are presented. The only date available for qualification of the Port of Embarkation (POE) is the Available to Load Date (ALD).

GEOLOC Cascading Extension. The Geographic Location (GEOLOC) Cascading Extension (Figure 3-14) provides an additional eight ways to further focus on specific data elements within POD path. One of these, Country/State has additional cascading menus attached.

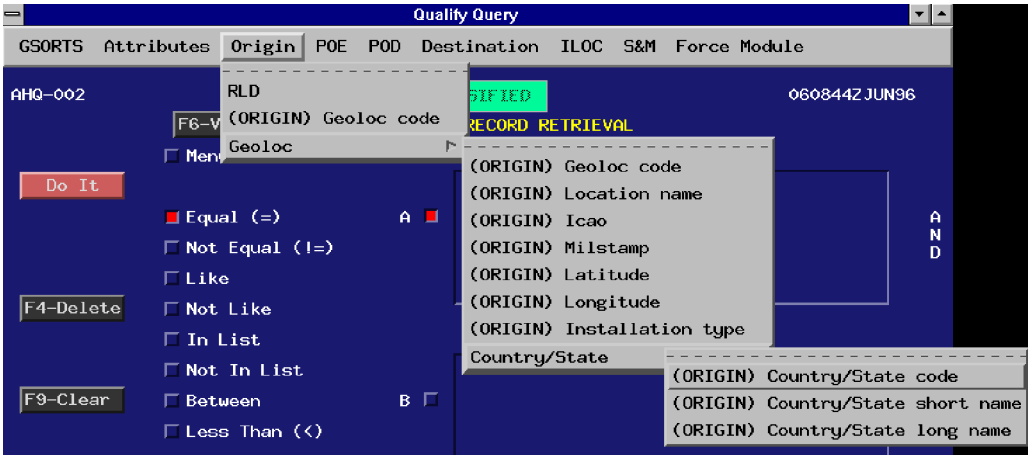

Figure 3-14: GEOLOC Cascading Extension.

Tear-off. To help use these deep paths more easily, a tear-off function has been added. This option allows "pinning" the actual pull-down to the screen while making multiple selections for the query without having to retrace the paths. Point and click on the pull-down's title to "pin" the menu to the screen. More than one menu may be “pinned”, moving them around with a point, hold, and drag of the mouse.

S&M Pull-Down Menu. The S&M Pull-Down menu provides 14 qualification items for the query as shown in Figure 3-15.

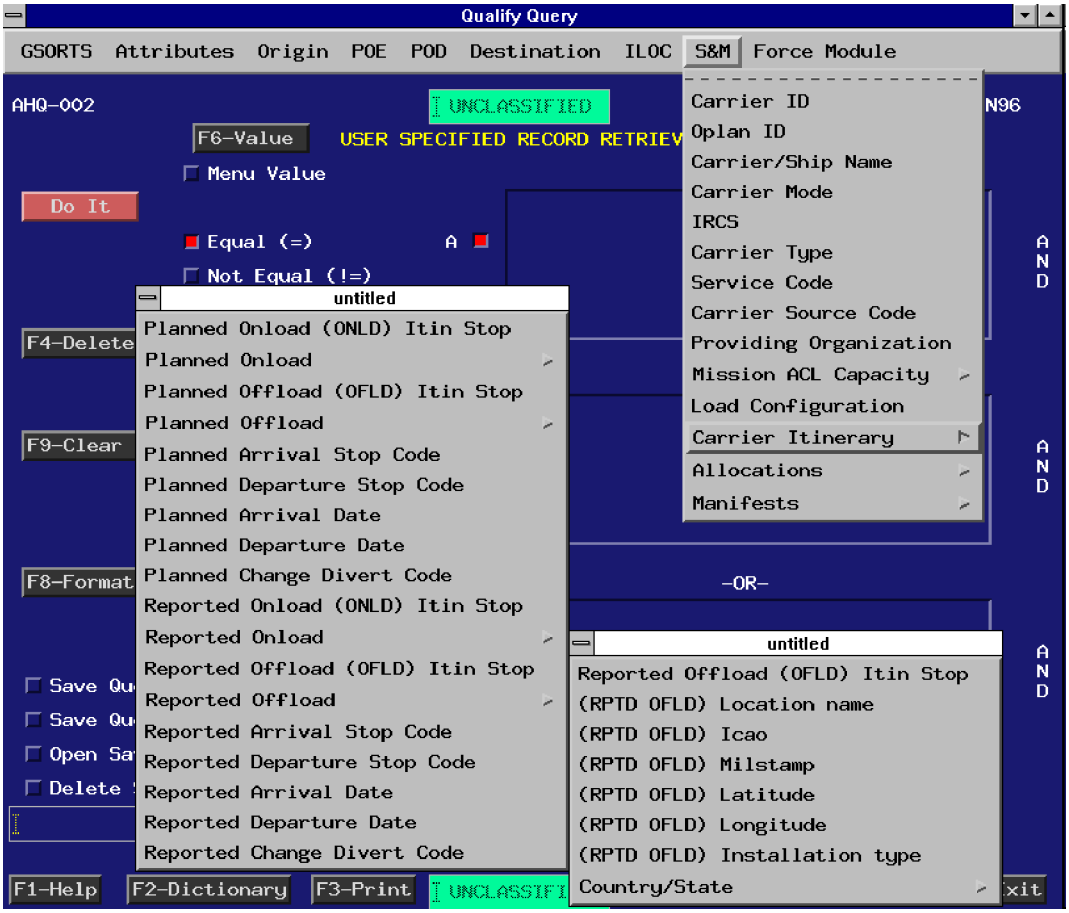

Figure 3-15: S&M Pull-Down Menu.

GSORTS Attributes Pull-Down Menu. The GSORTS information used in planning is also available for queries as shown in Figure 3-16.

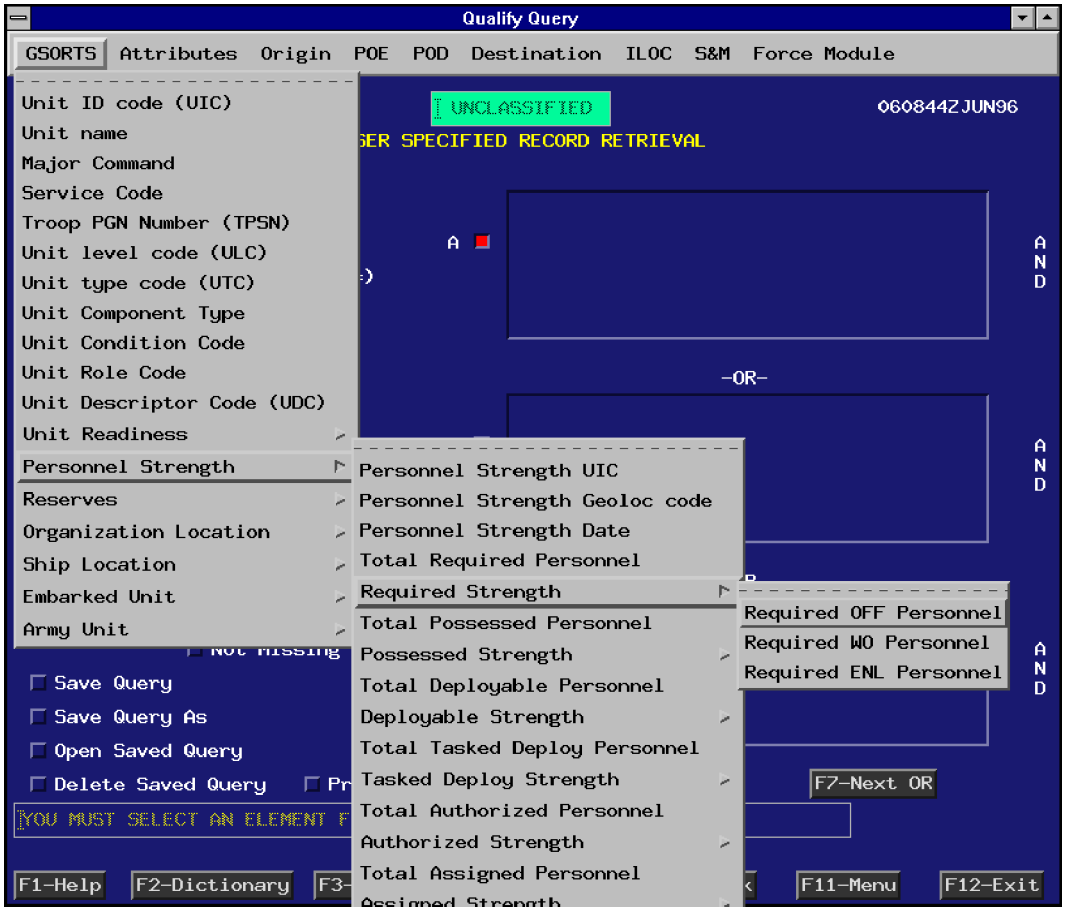

Figure 3-16: GSORTS Attributes Pull-Down Menu.

Operators. Having picked data elements for qualification, the user must tell the system what to do with the operator, such as finding data elements that are a specific value or range of specific values. Symbols, called operators, perform that function. The operators (Figure 3-17) are located on the left side of the Qualify Query screen.

Each time an attribute is selected from the pull-down menus, an operator may be selected to tell the system how that attribute should be treated in relation to the value. The operators are available on the screen and are selected with a simple point and click. When selected, the operator is stored in the system for use with the F6-Value entry activity. This action completes the second step of creating a query line. The operators are:

C **Equal (=)**. Exactly Equal To. This operator is used when an exact match to a specified value is desired. A specific value must be entered to complete the line. Clicking on the "F6-Value" button causes a pop-up to appear with the operator displayed and allows entry of the exact value for which to search. Wildcards are not useable here because the system will look for the exact wildcard character in the string of characters instead of any character in that spot.

- **Not Equal (!=)**. This operator retrieves everything except an exact match of the entry (this option can be used to write a shorter equation when the exact match equation is longer).

- **Like**. Like means similar to. It is used most often in conjunction with wildcard searches. For example, if information is desired about all GEOLOCs that begin with an F, the value entry would be F* (wildcard characters will be discussed in detail in Paragraph 3.2.7).

- **Not Like**. Not like means not similar to. It is used most often in conjunction with a wildcard search when writing the "not like" statement is shorter than the "like" statement.

- **In List.** This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter equal to values contained in a list. The user will be prompted for a value or series of values.

- **Not In List.** This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter values of everything not in the list. The user will be prompted for a value or a series of values.

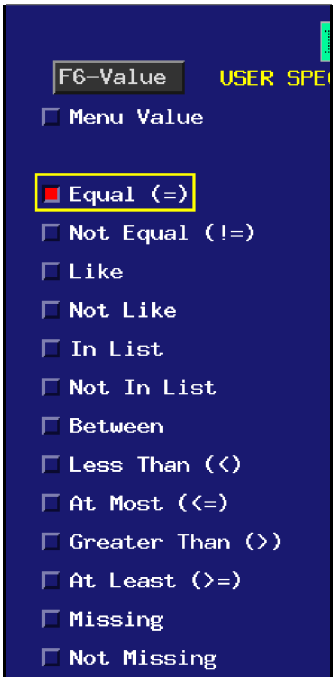

Figure 3-17: Operators.

- **Between.** This operator will retrieve all records inclusive, between starting and ending values. The user will be prompted for upper and lower bounds.

- **Less Than (<)**. This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value less than the specified value, excluding the value entered. An example is when LAD<C010 is used as the operator and value, the activity must have occurred before C010.

- **At Most (<=)**. This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value less than or equal to the specified value. In other words, items whose value is less than or equal to the entered value (e.g., LAD<=C009 gets the same results as LAD<C010).

- **Greater Than (>)**. This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value greater than the specified value, excluding the value entered. An example is when LAD >C010 is used as the operator and value, the activity must have occurred after C010.

- **At Least (>=)**. This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value greater than or equal to the specified value. In other words, items who's value is greater than or equal to the entered value (e.g., LAD>=C011 gets the same results as LAD>C010).

- **Missing**. This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value of null. The data attribute selected is empty.

- **Not Missing**. This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value of not null. The data attribute selected is not empty.

Caution: Be wary of retrievals on fields that may have NULL values. TPFDD data is often incomplete.

Note: When in doubt, check for missing values.

F6-Value Button. This option allows manual entry of a value in the data specification line. It can only be selected after a data choice is made, an operator has been chosen, and a specific value is needed.

Actual Value. An actual value would be entered, for example, to qualify on all records where the POD is equal to a Geographic Location Codes (GEOCODEs) that equal "ESGM". Select the F6-Value button and a pop-up appears (Figure 3-18).

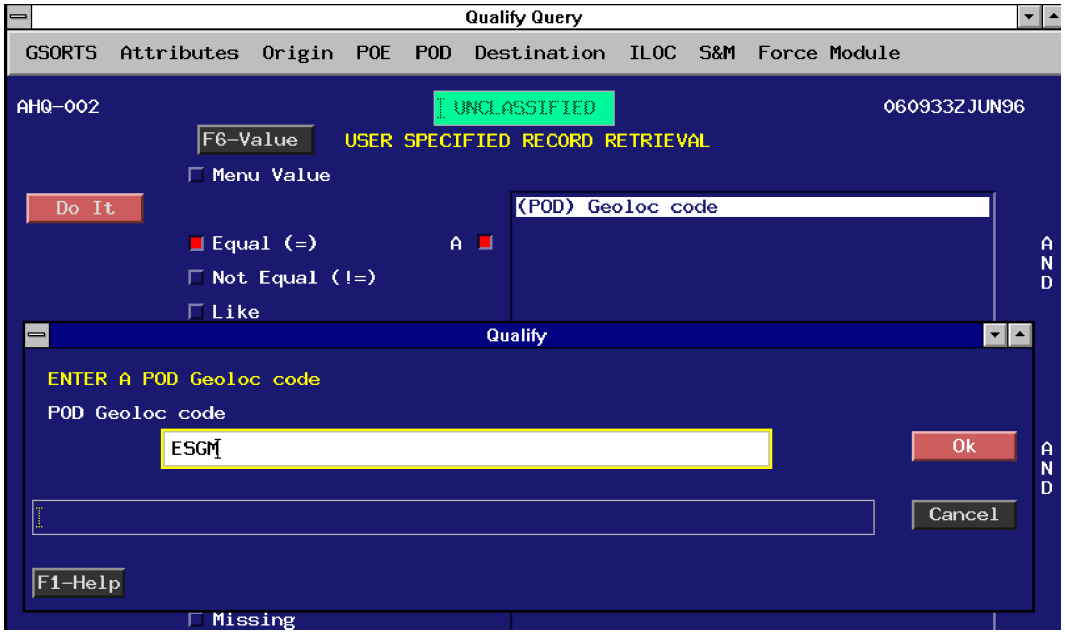

Figure 3-18: F6-Value Pop-Up Window.

The screen shows the attribute selected, the operator selected, and allows entry of the value. After entry, select OK to process, cancel if desired, or Help if needed.